

New Results on Two Hypercube Coloring Problems *

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Abstract

In this paper, we study the following two hypercube coloring problems: Given n and d , find the minimum number of colors, denoted as $\chi'_d(n)$ (resp. $\chi_d(n)$), needed to color the vertices of the n -cube such that any two vertices with Hamming distance at most d (resp. exactly d) have different colors. These problems originally arose in the study of the scalability of optical networks. Using methods in coding theory, we show that $\chi'_4(2^{r+1} - 1) = 2^{2r+1}$, $\chi'_5(2^{r+1}) = 4^{r+1}$ for any odd number $r \geq 3$, and give two upper bounds on $\chi_d(n)$. The first upper bound improves on that of Kim, Du and Pardalos. The second upper bound improves on the first one for small n . Furthermore, we derive an inequality on $\chi_d(n)$ and $\chi'_d(n)$.

Keywords - Hypercube, coloring problem, coding theory, linear codes, \mathbb{Z}_4 -linear codes, forbidden distance codes.

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1 Introduction

Let V_n be the n -dimensional vector space over the binary field $\mathbb{F}_2 = \{0, 1\}$, i.e.,

$$V_n = \{(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \mid a_i = 0, 1\}.$$

For $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \in V_n$ and $\mathbf{b} = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) \in V_n$, the Hamming distance $d_H(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b})$ between \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} is the number of coordinates in which they differ, i.e.,

$$d_H(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = |\{i \mid a_i \neq b_i\}|.$$

The Hamming weight $w_H(\mathbf{a})$ of a vector $\mathbf{a} \in V_n$ is the number of nonzero coordinates in \mathbf{a} . Obviously,

$$d_H(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = w_H(\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}).$$

An n -cube (or n -dimensional hypercube) is a graph with the vertex set V_n and the edge set

$$E_n = \{(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) \mid \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \in V_n, d_H(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = 1\}.$$

A coloring of V_n with L colors is a map Γ from the vertex set V_n to $\mathcal{L} = \{1, 2, \dots, L\}$. We say that the vertex $\mathbf{u} \in V_n$ is colored with the color $\Gamma(\mathbf{u}) \in \mathcal{L}$. A d -distance (resp. An exactly d -distance) coloring of V_n is to color the vertices of V_n such that any two vertices with Hamming distance at most d (resp. exactly d) have different colors. Note that for a coloring of V_n with L colors

$$\Gamma : V_n \longrightarrow \mathcal{L} = \{1, 2, \dots, L\},$$

it is a d -distance coloring of V_n if and only if for any two distinct vertices $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in V_n$,

$$\Gamma(\mathbf{u}) \neq \Gamma(\mathbf{v}) \quad \text{if } d_H(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) \leq d;$$

it is an exactly d -distance coloring of V_n if and only if for any two distinct vertices $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in V_n$,

$$\Gamma(\mathbf{u}) \neq \Gamma(\mathbf{v}) \quad \text{if } d_H(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) = d.$$

Denote $\chi'_d(n)$ (resp. $\chi_d(n)$) as the minimum number of colors of a d -distance (resp. an exactly d -distance) coloring of V_n .

These two hypercube coloring problems originally arose in the study of the scalability of optical networks (see [16]). In [4]-[5], [7]-[11], [13]-[17], [19] and [20], some bounds on $\chi'_d(n)$ and $\chi_d(n)$ are given and some exact values are determined.

The d -distance coloring and exactly d -distance coloring of V_n are equivalent to certain partitions of V_n , which are related to codes in coding theory. A nonempty subset C of V_n is called a binary code of length n . Any word in C is called a codeword of C . The minimum distance $d(C)$ is defined as the minimum distance between two distinct codewords of C . A binary code C of length n and minimum distance d is called a binary (n, d) code. A binary code C of length n and minimum distance at least d is called a binary $(n, \geq d)$ code. For fixed length n and minimum distance d , let $A(n, d)$ denote the maximum size of a binary (n, d) code. A binary code C is called a binary $[n, k]$ linear code if C is a k -dimensional subspace of V_n . Note that the size $|C| = 2^k$ for a binary $[n, k]$ linear code C . It is also well known in coding theory that the minimum distance $d(C)$ of a linear code C is equal to the minimum Hamming weight of nonzero codewords. A binary $[n, k]$ linear code with minimum distance d is called a binary $[n, k, d]$ linear code. For fixed length n and minimum distance d , let $k(n, d)$ denote the maximum dimension of a binary $[n, k, d]$ linear code. To determine $A(n, d)$ and $k(n, d)$ are two of the fundamental research problems in coding theory. A binary code C of length n is called an $(n, \overline{\{d\}})$ forbidden distance code if $d_H(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) \neq d$ for any two distinct codewords $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \in C$. Given n and d , let $Q(n, \overline{d})$ denote the maximum size of a binary $(n, \overline{\{d\}})$ forbidden distance code.

An (n, L, d) -partition (resp. $(n, L, \overline{\{d\}})$ -partition) of V_n is a set of subsets $\{B_i\}_{i=1}^L$ of V_n satisfying (i) $B_i \cap B_j = \emptyset$ for $i \neq j$ and $\bigcup_{i=1}^L B_i = V_n$; (ii) Each B_i is a binary $(n, \geq d)$ code (resp. $(n, \overline{\{d\}})$ forbidden distance code). It is well known that a d -distance coloring (resp. an exactly d -distance coloring) of V_n with L colors is equivalent to an $(n, L, d+1)$ -partition (resp. $(n, L, \overline{\{d\}})$ -partition) of V_n (note that $B_i = \Gamma^{-1}(i)$). Hence, $\chi'_d(n)$ (resp. $\chi_d(n)$) is the minimum number L of subsets in any $(n, L, d+1)$ -partition (resp. $(n, L, \overline{\{d\}})$ -partition) of V_n .

Ngo et al. [13] obtained the following lower bound:

$$\chi'_d(n) \geq \frac{2^n}{A(n, d+1)}. \quad (1)$$

Similarly, for an $(n, L, \overline{\{d\}})$ -partition $\{B_i\}_{i=1}^L$ of V_n ,

$$2^n = |V_n| = \sum_{i=1}^L |B_i| \leq L \cdot Q(n, \overline{d}).$$

Hence, we have

$$\chi_d(n) \geq \frac{2^n}{Q(n, \overline{d})}. \quad (2)$$

Note that for a binary $[n, k, d+1]$ linear code C , the cosets of C form an $(n, 2^{n-k}, d+1)$ -partition of V_n . Hence, if there exists a binary $[n, k, d+1]$ linear code, then $\chi'_d(n) \leq 2^{n-k}$. In particular, $\chi'_d(n) \leq 2^{n-k(n,d+1)}$. Furthermore, if $A(n, d+1) = 2^{k(n,d+1)}$, i.e., $A(n, d+1)$ is attained by a binary $[n, k, d+1]$ linear code, then by (1), $\chi'_d(n) = 2^{n-k(n,d+1)}$. In this way, a number of exact values of $\chi'_d(n)$ are determined.

Our main results in this paper are given by the following theorems.

Theorem 1 *For any odd integer $r \geq 3$, we have*

$$\chi'_4(2^{r+1} - 1) = 2^{2r+1}, \quad (3)$$

$$\chi'_5(2^{r+1}) = 4^{r+1}. \quad (4)$$

Theorem 2 *For any even number d , we have*

$$\chi_d(n) \leq 2^{\lceil \log_2 [1 + \binom{n-1}{d-1}] \rceil} \quad (5)$$

where $\lceil x \rceil$ is the smallest integer not less than x .

Theorem 3 *If d is even and $n \geq 2d$, then*

$$\chi_d(n) \leq 2^{n-d+1-k(n-d+1,d+1)}. \quad (6)$$

Theorem 1 could not be obtained by using the above argument of binary linear codes. We prove Theorem 1 in Section 2 by using the argument of \mathbb{Z}_4 -linear codes. In Section 3, we prove Theorems 2 and 3 by using the argument of linear forbidden distance codes. In order to prove Theorems 2 and 3, some properties of linear forbidden distance codes are given. Furthermore, we derive the following inequality on $\chi_d(n)$ and $\chi'_d(n)$.

Proposition 1

$$\chi_d(n_1 + n_2) \leq \chi'_d(n_1)\chi_d(n_2), \quad \text{for even } d. \quad (7)$$

Kim, Du and Pardalos [10] showed that $\chi_d(n) = 2$ for odd d and

$$\chi_d(n) \leq (d+1) \left(\frac{d+2}{2} \right)^{\frac{d(d+2)}{8} \lceil \log_2 n \rceil}, \quad \text{for even } d. \quad (8)$$

It is not hard to check that Bound (5) improves on Bound (8). Note that Bound (6) depends on $k(n, d)$ and is not explicit. Tables of lower and upper bounds on $k(n, d)$ for small n are available in [2] and [3]. Using Theorem 3 and presently best known lower bounds on $k(n, d)$ listed in [2] and [3], we can obtain upper bounds on $\chi_d(n)$ for small n , which improve on Bound (5). For example, if $n = 13, d = 4$, Bound (5) gives $\chi_4(13) \leq 2^8$, while Bound (6) gives $\chi_4(13) \leq 2^7$; if $n = 14, d = 4$, Bound (5) gives $\chi_4(14) \leq 2^9$, while Bound (6) gives $\chi_4(14) \leq 2^7$; if $n = 28, d = 6$, Bound (5) gives $\chi_6(28) \leq 2^{17}$, while Bound (6) gives $\chi_6(28) \leq 2^{11}$.

2 Proof of Theorem 1

In this section, we prove Theorem 1 by using the argument of \mathbb{Z}_4 -linear codes. Actually, Ngo et al. [14] observed that \mathbb{Z}_4 -linear codes may be used to study this hypercube coloring problem. Unfortunately, they [14] said that the construction of \mathbb{Z}_4 -linear codes is quite involved, and gave no results in this direction.

In order to establish our results, we first review some basic definitions, notations and results for \mathbb{Z}_4 -linear codes. A detailed treatment of \mathbb{Z}_4 -linear codes can be found in [6] and [18].

Let \mathbb{Z}_4 be the ring of integers modulo 4, and let \mathbb{Z}_4^n be the set of n -tuples over \mathbb{Z}_4 . A nonempty subset \mathcal{C} of \mathbb{Z}_4^n is called a \mathbb{Z}_4 -code. An additive subgroup \mathcal{C} of \mathbb{Z}_4^n is called a \mathbb{Z}_4 -linear code. Any \mathbb{Z}_4 -linear code is permutation equivalent to a \mathbb{Z}_4 -linear code with a generator matrix of the form

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} I_{k_1} & A & B \\ O & 2I_{k_2} & 2C \end{pmatrix}$$

where A and C are matrices with entries from $\{0, 1\}$ and B is a \mathbb{Z}_4 -matrix. Then \mathcal{C} is called a \mathbb{Z}_4 -linear code of type $4^{k_1}2^{k_2}$, and the size of \mathcal{C} is $|\mathcal{C}| = 4^{k_1}2^{k_2}$.

The Lee weights of $0, 1, 2, 3 \in \mathbb{Z}_4$ are defined by

$$w_L(0) = 0, \quad w_L(1) = 1, \quad w_L(2) = 2, \quad w_L(3) = 1.$$

The Lee weight $w_L(\mathbf{x})$ of $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{Z}_4^n$ is defined to be the rational sum of the Lee weights of its components, i.e.,

$$w_L(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n w_L(x_i).$$

The Lee distance $d_L(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ between two tuples $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{Z}_4^n$ is defined by

$$d_L(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = w_L(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}).$$

For a \mathbb{Z}_4 -code \mathcal{C} , the minimum Lee distance $d_L(\mathcal{C})$ of \mathcal{C} is defined as the minimum Lee distance between two distinct codewords of \mathcal{C} . It is well known that for a \mathbb{Z}_4 -linear code \mathcal{C} , the minimum Lee distance $d_L(\mathcal{C})$ is equal to the minimum Lee weight $w_L(\mathcal{C})$ of the nonzero codewords of \mathcal{C} .

The Gray map ϕ is a map from \mathbb{Z}_4 to \mathbb{Z}_2^2 defined as follows:

$$\phi(0) = 00, \quad \phi(1) = 01, \quad \phi(2) = 11, \quad \phi(3) = 10.$$

Clearly, ϕ is a bijection from \mathbb{Z}_4 to \mathbb{Z}_2^2 . The Gray map ϕ can be extended in an obvious way to a map from \mathbb{Z}_4^n to \mathbb{Z}_2^{2n} as follows:

$$\phi(\mathbf{x}) = (\phi(x_1), \dots, \phi(x_n)), \quad \text{for } \mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{Z}_4^n.$$

Note that we still use ϕ to denote this extended map. It is easy to see that ϕ is still a bijection from \mathbb{Z}_4^n to \mathbb{Z}_2^{2n} . The following result about the Gray map can be found in [6] and [18].

Lemma 1 *The Gray map ϕ is a distance-preserving map from (\mathbb{Z}_4^n, d_L) to (\mathbb{Z}_2^{2n}, d_H) , i.e., $d_L(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = d_H(\phi(\mathbf{x}), \phi(\mathbf{y}))$ for all $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{Z}_4^n$, and ϕ is also a weight-preserving map from (\mathbb{Z}_4^n, w_L) to (\mathbb{Z}_2^{2n}, w_H) , i.e., $w_L(\mathbf{x}) = w_H(\phi(\mathbf{x}))$ for all $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{Z}_4^n$.*

Let \mathcal{C} be a \mathbb{Z}_4 -code of length n . The binary image of \mathcal{C} is defined as

$$C = \phi(\mathcal{C}) = \{\phi(\mathbf{c}) \mid \mathbf{c} \in \mathcal{C}\}.$$

Clearly, C is a binary code of length $2n$ and size $|C| = |\mathcal{C}|$. It follows from Lemma 1 that the minimum Hamming distance of C is equal to the minimum Lee distance of \mathcal{C} , i.e., $d(C) = d_L(\mathcal{C})$. Note that the binary image of a \mathbb{Z}_4 -linear code may not be a binary linear code. Some well-known nonlinear binary codes such as the Nordstrom-Robinson, Kerdock, Preparata, Goethals, and Delsarte-Goethals codes contain more codewords than any known binary linear codes with the same length and minimum distance. For example, the Preparata code contains twice as many codewords as the extended 2-error-correcting BCH code of the same length. Hammons et al. [6] showed that these codes can be very simply constructed as the binary image of certain \mathbb{Z}_4 -linear codes under the Gray map.

In the following we use \mathbb{Z}_4 -linear codes to construct (n, L, d) -partitions of V_n .

Theorem 4 *If there exists a \mathbb{Z}_4 -linear code of length n , type $4^{k_1}2^{k_2}$ and minimum Lee distance $d_L \geq 3$, then there exist a $(2n, 2^{2n-2k_1-k_2}, d_L)$ -partition of V_{2n} and a $(2n-1, 2^{2n-1-2k_1-k_2}, d_L-1)$ -partition of V_{2n-1} .*

Proof: Let \mathcal{C} be a \mathbb{Z}_4 -linear code of length n , type $4^{k_1}2^{k_2}$ and minimum Lee distance $d_L \geq 3$. Recall that the size $|\mathcal{C}| = 4^{k_1}2^{k_2}$ and d_L is equal to the minimum Lee weight of \mathcal{C} . Note that \mathcal{C} is an additive subgroup of \mathbb{Z}_4^n . The number of cosets of \mathcal{C} is given by

$$N = \frac{4^n}{4^{k_1}2^{k_2}} = 2^{2n-2k_1-k_2}.$$

Denote these cosets as

$$\mathcal{B}_i = \mathbf{b}_i + \mathcal{C}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

where $\mathbf{b}_1 = \mathbf{0}$ and $\mathbf{b}_i \in \mathbb{Z}_4^n$. Note that every \mathcal{B}_i is a \mathbb{Z}_4 -code of length n , size $4^{k_1}2^{k_2}$ and minimum Lee distance d_L . Furthermore, $\{\mathcal{B}_i\}_{i=1}^N$ forms a partition of \mathbb{Z}_4^n . Denote the binary image of \mathcal{B}_i under the Gray map ϕ as

$$B_i = \phi(\mathcal{B}_i), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N.$$

Recall that ϕ is a bijection from \mathbb{Z}_4^n to \mathbb{Z}_2^{2n} . By Lemma 1, we know that B_i is a binary code of length $2n$, size $4^{k_1}2^{k_2}$ and minimum Hamming distance d_L . Furthermore, $\{B_i\}_{i=1}^N$ forms a partition of \mathbb{Z}_2^{2n} . Hence, $\{B_i\}_{i=1}^N$ forms a $(2n, N, d_L)$ -partition of V_{2n} .

Next, we further construct a $(2n - 1, N/2, d_L - 1)$ -partition of V_{2n-1} . Consider the cosets of \mathcal{C} with respect to the additive group \mathbb{Z}_4^n , i.e., $\mathcal{B}_1, \mathcal{B}_2, \dots, \mathcal{B}_N$. We say that two cosets \mathcal{B}_i and \mathcal{B}_j are equivalent if there exists $s \in \mathbb{Z}_4$ such that

$$\mathcal{B}_j = (0, \dots, 0, s) + \mathcal{B}_i.$$

Hence, the equivalence class containing the coset \mathcal{B}_i is given as

$$\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_i = \{\mathcal{B}_i, (0, \dots, 0, 1) + \mathcal{B}_i, (0, \dots, 0, 2) + \mathcal{B}_i, (0, \dots, 0, 3) + \mathcal{B}_i\}.$$

The four cosets in the equivalence class $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_i$ are distinct since $d_L \geq 3$. Let $N_1 = N/4$. Note that there are N_1 equivalence classes in total, and these N_1 equivalence classes form a partition of the coset set $\{\mathcal{B}_1, \mathcal{B}_2, \dots, \mathcal{B}_N\}$. Denote these N_1 equivalence classes as

$$\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{j_1}, \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{j_2}, \dots, \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{j_{N_1}}.$$

Next we consider the binary images of four cosets in an equivalence class. Hammons et al. [6] observed that for $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{Z}_4^n$ and $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_n) \in \mathbb{Z}_4^n$

$$\phi(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) = \phi(\mathbf{x}) + \phi(\mathbf{y}) + \phi(2\alpha(\mathbf{x}) * \alpha(\mathbf{y}))$$

where α is a map from \mathbb{Z}_4 to \mathbb{Z}_2 defined by

$$\alpha(0) = 0, \alpha(1) = 1, \alpha(2) = 0, \alpha(3) = 1,$$

$\alpha(\mathbf{x})$ is defined as $\alpha(\mathbf{x}) = (\alpha(x_1), \dots, \alpha(x_n))$ and $\alpha(\mathbf{x}) * \alpha(\mathbf{y})$ is defined as

$$\alpha(\mathbf{x}) * \alpha(\mathbf{y}) = (\alpha(x_1)\alpha(y_1), \dots, \alpha(x_n)\alpha(y_n)).$$

If $\mathbf{y} = (0, \dots, 0, 1) \in \mathbb{Z}_4^n$, then

$$\phi(\mathbf{y}) = (0, 0, \dots, 0, 0, 0, 1) \in V_{2n}$$

and

$$\alpha(\mathbf{x}) * \alpha(\mathbf{y}) = (0, \dots, 0, \alpha(x_n)) \in V_n.$$

Hence, if $\alpha(x_n) = 0$,

$$\phi(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) = \phi(\mathbf{x}) + (0, 0, \dots, 0, 0, 0, 1),$$

if $\alpha(x_n) = 1$,

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) &= \phi(\mathbf{x}) + (0, 0, \dots, 0, 0, 0, 1) + (0, 0, \dots, 0, 0, 1, 1) \\ &= \phi(\mathbf{x}) + (0, 0, \dots, 0, 0, 1, 0).\end{aligned}$$

If $\mathbf{y} = (0, \dots, 0, 2) \in \mathbb{Z}_4^n$, then

$$\phi(\mathbf{y}) = (0, 0, \dots, 0, 0, 1, 1) \in V_{2n}$$

and

$$\alpha(\mathbf{x}) * \alpha(\mathbf{y}) = (0, \dots, 0, 0) \in V_n.$$

Hence,

$$\phi(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) = \phi(\mathbf{x}) + (0, 0, \dots, 0, 0, 1, 1).$$

If $\mathbf{y} = (0, \dots, 0, 3) \in \mathbb{Z}_4^n$, then

$$\phi(\mathbf{y}) = (0, 0, \dots, 0, 0, 1, 0) \in V_{2n}$$

and

$$\alpha(\mathbf{x}) * \alpha(\mathbf{y}) = (0, \dots, 0, \alpha(x_n)) \in V_n.$$

Hence, if $\alpha(x_n) = 0$,

$$\phi(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) = \phi(\mathbf{x}) + (0, 0, \dots, 0, 0, 1, 0),$$

if $\alpha(x_n) = 1$,

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) &= \phi(\mathbf{x}) + (0, 0, \dots, 0, 0, 1, 0) + (0, 0, \dots, 0, 0, 1, 1) \\ &= \phi(\mathbf{x}) + (0, 0, \dots, 0, 0, 0, 1).\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, for the four cosets in an equivalence class $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_i$, the binary images are given by

$$B_i = \phi(\mathcal{B}_i) = \{\phi(\mathbf{x}) \mid \mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{B}_i\},$$

$$\begin{aligned}B_{i,1} &= \phi(\mathcal{B}_i + (0, \dots, 0, 1)) \\ &= \{\phi(\mathbf{x}) + (0, 0, \dots, 0, 0, 0, 1) \mid \mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{B}_i \text{ and } \alpha(x_n) = 0\} \bigcup \\ &\quad \{\phi(\mathbf{x}) + (0, 0, \dots, 0, 0, 1, 0) \mid \mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{B}_i \text{ and } \alpha(x_n) = 1\},\end{aligned}$$

$$B_{i,2} = \phi(\mathcal{B}_i + (0, \dots, 0, 2)) = \{\phi(\mathbf{x}) + (0, 0, \dots, 0, 0, 1, 1) \mid \mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{B}_i\},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
B_{i,3} &= \phi(\mathcal{B}_i + (0, \dots, 0, 3)) \\
&= \{\phi(\mathbf{x}) + (0, 0, \dots, 0, 0, 1, 0) \mid \mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{B}_i \text{ and } \alpha(x_n) = 0\} \bigcup \\
&\quad \{\phi(\mathbf{x}) + (0, 0, \dots, 0, 0, 0, 1) \mid \mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{B}_i \text{ and } \alpha(x_n) = 1\}.
\end{aligned}$$

For a nonempty subset B of V_{2n} , denote by B^* the set obtained by deleting the last coordinate of each word in B . Since $B_i, B_{i,1}, B_{i,2}, B_{i,3}$ are binary codes of length $2n$, size $4^{k_1}2^{k_2}$ and minimum Hamming distance d_L , then $B_i^*, B_{i,1}^*, B_{i,2}^*, B_{i,3}^*$ are binary codes of length $2n-1$, size $4^{k_1}2^{k_2}$ and minimum Hamming distance at least d_L-1 . Furthermore, by the expressions of $B_i, B_{i,1}, B_{i,2}, B_{i,3}$, we have

$$B_i^* \cup B_{i,2}^* = B_{i,1}^* \cup B_{i,3}^*.$$

Applying the above procedure to every equivalence class of

$$\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{j_1}, \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{j_2}, \dots, \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{j_{N_1}},$$

we know that

$$B_{j_1}^* \bigcup B_{j_1,2}^* \bigcup B_{j_2}^* \bigcup B_{j_2,2}^* \bigcup \dots \bigcup B_{j_{N_1}}^* \bigcup B_{j_{N_1},2}^* = V_{2n-1}.$$

Since

$$|B_{j_1}^*| + |B_{j_1,2}^*| + |B_{j_2}^*| + |B_{j_2,2}^*| + \dots + |B_{j_{N_1}}^*| + |B_{j_{N_1},2}^*| = 2N_14^{k_1}2^{k_2} = 2^{2n-1} = |V_{2n-1}|,$$

then

$$B_{j_1}^*, B_{j_1,2}^*, B_{j_2}^*, B_{j_2,2}^*, \dots, B_{j_{N_1}}^*, B_{j_{N_1},2}^*$$

form a $(2n-1, N/2, d_L-1)$ -partition of V_{2n-1} . \square

Now we prove Theorem 1 by using Theorem 4.

Proof of Theorem 1: For odd $r \geq 3$, Hammons et al. [6] constructed a \mathbb{Z}_4 -linear code $\mathcal{P}(r)$ of length 2^r , type 4^{2^r-r-1} and minimum Lee distance 6. The binary image $P(r) = \phi(\mathcal{P}(r))$ is a nonlinear binary code of length 2^{r+1} , size $2^{2^{r+1}-2r-2}$ and minimum Hamming distance 6. This binary code is also called the Preparata code in [6]. By Theorem 4, there exist a $(2^{r+1}, 2^{2r+2}, 6)$ -partition of $V_{2^{r+1}}$ and a $(2^{r+1}-1, 2^{2r+1}, 5)$ -partition of $V_{2^{r+1}-1}$ for odd $r \geq 3$. Since a d -distance coloring of V_n with L colors is equivalent to an $(n, L, d+1)$ -partition of V_n , we have for odd $r \geq 3$,

$$\chi'_4(2^{r+1}-1) \leq 2^{2r+1}, \quad \chi'_5(2^{r+1}) \leq 4^{r+1}. \quad (9)$$

Furthermore, the Preparata code is an optimal binary code, i.e., $A(2^{r+1}, 6) = 2^{2^{r+1}-2r-2}$ for odd $r \geq 3$. It follows from (1) that

$$\chi'_5(2^{r+1}) \geq 4^{r+1}. \quad (10)$$

Since $A(n, d) = A(n+1, d+1)$ for odd d (see [12]), we have $A(2^{r+1}-1, 5) = A(2^{r+1}, 6) = 2^{2^{r+1}-2r-2}$ for odd $r \geq 3$. Using (1) again, we obtain

$$\chi'_4(2^{r+1}-1) \geq 2^{2^{r+1}}. \quad (11)$$

Theorem 1 follows from combining (9) with (10) and (11). \square

Remark 1 *By generalizing the above argument, if there exists a \mathbb{Z}_4 -linear code of length n , type $4^{k_1}2^{k_2}$ and minimum Lee distance $d_L \geq 2t+1$, we can construct a $(2n-t, N/2^t, d_L-t)$ -partition of V_{2n-t} . The proof of this fact is more tedious and omitted here. In this way, we can construct a (d_L-t-1) -distance coloring of V_{2n-t} with $N/2^t$ colors. In some cases, this method yields good distance colorings of hypercubes with less colors.*

3 Proofs of Theorems 2 and 3 and Proposition 1

In this section, we prove Theorems 2 and 3 and Proposition 1 by using the argument of linear forbidden distance codes. Some properties of linear forbidden distance codes are given.

A binary $[n, k]$ linear code C is called a binary $[n, k, \overline{\{d\}}]$ linear forbidden distance code if C is also an $(n, \overline{\{d\}})$ forbidden distance code, that is, $w_H(\mathbf{c}) \neq d$ for any nonzero codeword of C . Given n and d , denote by $k(n, \overline{d})$ the maximum dimension of a binary $[n, k, \overline{\{d\}}]$ linear forbidden distance code. The problem of determining $k(n, \overline{d})$ is studied in [1] and [4]. Note that for a binary $[n, k, \overline{\{d\}}]$ linear forbidden distance code C , the cosets of C form an $(n, 2^{n-k}, \overline{\{d\}})$ -partition of V_n . Recall that an exactly d -distance coloring of V_n with L colors is equivalent to an $(n, L, \overline{\{d\}})$ -partition of V_n . Hence, we have the following results.

Lemma 2 *If there exists a binary $[n, k, \overline{\{d\}}]$ forbidden distance linear code, then*

$$\chi_d(n) \leq 2^{n-k}. \quad (12)$$

In particular,

$$\chi_d(n) \leq 2^{n-k(n,\bar{d})}. \quad (13)$$

Below we derive some bounds on $k(n, \bar{d})$. Using these bounds and Lemma 2, we prove Theorems 2 and 3. For a binary matrix H of size $m \times n$, we can define a linear code

$$C = \{\mathbf{c} \in V_n : H\mathbf{c}^T = \mathbf{0}\}. \quad (14)$$

The dimension of C , $\dim(C) = n - r(H) \geq n - m$, where $r(H)$ is the rank of H . It is not hard to see that C is a binary $(n, \{\bar{d}\})$ forbidden distance code if and only if the sum of any d columns of H is not the zero vector, i.e., any column of H is not equal to the sum of any other $d - 1$ columns of H . Similar to the Varshamov-Gilbert bound (see [12]) for linear codes in coding theory, we have the following lower bound on $k(n, \bar{d})$.

Lemma 3

$$k(n, \bar{d}) \geq n - \left\lceil \log_2 \left[1 + \binom{n-1}{d-1} \right] \right\rceil \quad (15)$$

where $\lceil y \rceil$ is the smallest integer greater than or equal to y .

Proof: We shall show that if

$$1 + \binom{n-1}{d-1} \leq 2^m, \quad (16)$$

then there exists a binary matrix H of size $m \times n$ such that any column of H is not equal to the sum of any other $d - 1$ columns of H . We choose the first column \mathbf{h}_1, \dots , the n -th column \mathbf{h}_n of H from V_m step by step. In general, we can choose \mathbf{h}_1 to be any vector of V_m , and choose \mathbf{h}_j to be any vector of V_m that is not the sum of any $d - 1$ distinct vectors of $\mathbf{h}_1, \dots, \mathbf{h}_{j-1}$. Now, there are at most $\binom{j-1}{d-1}$ such sum vectors. It follows from (16) that for $j = 2, 3, \dots, n$,

$$\binom{j-1}{d-1} \leq \binom{n-1}{d-1} \leq 2^m - 1 < |V_m|.$$

Hence, in this way we can choose the first column \mathbf{h}_1, \dots , the n -th column \mathbf{h}_n of H . The binary linear code C defined by (14) is a binary $[n, k, \{\bar{d}\}]$ linear forbidden distance code, where the dimension $k \geq n - m$. By (16), we can take

$$m = \left\lceil \log_2 \left[1 + \binom{n-1}{d-1} \right] \right\rceil.$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned}
k(n, \bar{d}) &\geq \dim(C) \\
&\geq n - m \\
&= n - \left\lceil \log_2 \left[1 + \binom{n-1}{d-1} \right] \right\rceil.
\end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. \square

Proof of Theorem 2: Theorem 2 follows from (13) and (15). \square

We see from Lemma 2 that $k(n, \bar{d})$ can be used to give an upper bound on $\chi_d(n)$. We next give some properties of $k(n, \bar{d})$. Using these properties we prove Theorem 3.

Proposition 2

$$k(n, \bar{2}) = n - \lceil \log_2 n \rceil. \quad (17)$$

Proof: It follows from Lemma 3 that

$$k(n, \bar{2}) \geq n - \lceil \log_2 n \rceil. \quad (18)$$

On the other hand, let C be a binary $[n, k(n, \bar{2}), \{\bar{2}\}]$ linear forbidden distance code. For $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, let \mathbf{e}_i be the i -th unit vector that only has a 1 at the i -th position. Note that $w_H(\mathbf{c}) \neq 2$ for any nonzero codeword $\mathbf{c} \in C$. Hence,

$$\{\mathbf{e}_i + C\} \cap \{\mathbf{e}_j + C\} = \emptyset, \quad \text{for } i \neq j$$

since $\mathbf{e}_i + \mathbf{e}_j \notin C$. Obviously,

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^n \{\mathbf{e}_i + C\} \subseteq V_n.$$

Hence,

$$2^n = |V_n| \geq \sum_{i=1}^n |\{\mathbf{e}_i + C\}| = n|C| = n2^{k(n, \bar{2})}.$$

This implies that

$$k(n, \bar{2}) \leq n - \lceil \log_2 n \rceil. \quad (19)$$

Combining (18) and (19), we obtain (17). This completes the proof. \square

Proposition 3

$$k(n + n', \bar{d}) \geq k(n, d + 1) + k(n', \bar{d}), \quad \text{for even } d. \quad (20)$$

In particular,

$$k(n + d - 1, \bar{d}) \geq k(n, d + 1) + d - 1, \quad \text{for even } d. \quad (21)$$

Proof: Let C_1 be a binary $[n, k(n, d + 1), d + 1]$ linear code. Let C_2 be a binary $[n', k(n', \bar{d}), \{\bar{d}\}]$ linear forbidden distance code. Denote

$$C = \{(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) : \mathbf{a} \in C_1, \mathbf{b} \in C_2\}.$$

It is easy to check that C is a binary $[n + n', k(n, d + 1) + k(n', \bar{d}), \{\bar{d}\}]$ linear forbidden distance code. Hence, by the definition of $k(n + n', \bar{d})$, we have

$$k(n + n', \bar{d}) \geq k(n, d + 1) + k(n', \bar{d}).$$

Taking $n' = d - 1$ in (20) and noting that $k(d - 1, \bar{d}) = d - 1$, we obtain (21). \square

It follows from (21) that $k(2d, \bar{d}) \geq d$ for even d . Enomoto *et al.* [4] proved that $k(2d, \bar{d}) = d$ for even d . This shows that Bound (21) is tight for some cases.

Proof of Theorem 3: It follows from (21) that, if d is even and $n \geq 2d$,

$$k(n, \bar{d}) \geq k(n - d + 1, d + 1) + d - 1. \quad (22)$$

Theorem 3 follows from (13) and (22). \square

Now we prove Proposition 1 by using the following lemma.

Lemma 4 *If there exist an $(n_1, L_1, d + 1)$ -partition of V_{n_1} and an $(n_2, L_2, \{\bar{d}\})$ -partition of V_{n_2} , then there exists an $(n_1 + n_2, L_1 L_2, \{\bar{d}\})$ -partition of $V_{n_1 + n_2}$.*

Proof: Suppose that the L_1 subsets $\{B_i\}_{i=1}^{L_1}$ of V_{n_1} form an $(n_1, L_1, d + 1)$ -partition of V_{n_1} , and the L_2 subsets $\{E_j\}_{j=1}^{L_2}$ of V_{n_2} form an $(n_2, L_2, \{\bar{d}\})$ -partition of V_{n_2} . Then, by the definitions of an $(n_1, L_1, d + 1)$ -partition of V_{n_1} and an $(n_2, L_2, \{\bar{d}\})$ -partition of V_{n_2} ,

B_i is a binary $(n_1, \geq (d+1))$ code and E_j is a binary $(n_2, \overline{\{d\}})$ forbidden distance code. It is easy to see that

$$B_i \times E_j = \{(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) : \mathbf{a} \in B_i, \mathbf{b} \in E_j\}$$

is an $(n_1 + n_2, \overline{\{d\}})$ forbidden distance code. Hence, the $L_1 L_2$ subsets $B_i \times E_j$, $1 \leq i \leq L_1$, $1 \leq j \leq L_2$, of $V_{n_1 + n_2}$ form an $(n_1 + n_2, L_1 L_2, \overline{\{d\}})$ -partition of $V_{n_1 + n_2}$. \square

Proof of Proposition 1: Note that a d -distance coloring of V_n with L colors is equivalent to an $(n, L, d+1)$ -partition of V_n , and an exactly d -distance coloring of V_n with L colors is equivalent to an $(n, L, \overline{\{d\}})$ -partition of V_n . Lemma 4 tells us that for a d -distance coloring of V_{n_1} with $L_1 = \chi'_d(n_1)$ colors and an exactly d -distance coloring of V_{n_2} with $L_2 = \chi_d(n_2)$ colors, we can construct an exactly d -distance coloring of $V_{n_1 + n_2}$ with $L_1 L_2$ colors. Hence, we have

$$\chi_d(n_1 + n_2) \leq \chi'_d(n_1) \chi_d(n_2), \quad \text{for even } d.$$

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